MARY ANDERSON'S SUCCESS.

REVIEW OF HER PERFORMANCES.

Five performances of "A Winter's Tale" and one performance of "The Lady of Lyons" have filled the first week of the engagement of Miss Mary Anderson at Palmer's Theatre. The house has been crowded every time Miss Anderson has appeared, and the success of the production has been great in every respect. It is purposed to change the bill every Saturday night, in order to obtain for the actress and her associates that restful refreshment which is found in diversity of labor; but the Shakespearean comedy will be continued as the chief feature of Miss Anderson's season, during the next five weeks

This revival of "A Winter's Tale" is an achievement in dramatic art that no lover of the drama can omit to view and consider, without injustice to himself. The piece is one of the most delicate and exquisite creations of poetical genius; it has but rarely been presented upon the stage; and it never, in our time, has been acted so well as it is acted now. "A Winter's Tale" was written in the full maturity of Shakespeare's marvellous powers, and, indeed, many Shakespeare scholars believe it to be the last work that fell from his hand. Human life, as it is depicted in "A Winter's Tale," shows itself like what it always seems to be in the eyes of patient, tolerant, magnanimous experience—the eyes "that have kept watch o'er man's mortality"—for it is a scene of inexplicable contrasts and vicissitudes, seemingly the chaos of caprice and chance, yet always, in fact, beneficently overruled and guided to good ends. Human beings are shown in it as full of weaknesses; often as the puppets of laws that they do not understand, and of universal propensities and impulses into which they never pause to inquire; almost always as objects of benignant pity. The woful tangle of human existence is here viewed with half-cheerful, half-sad tolerance, yet with the hope and belief that all will come right at last. The mood of the comedy is pensive, but radically sweet. The poet is like the forest in Emerson's subtle vision of the inherent gladness of nature:

"Sober, on a fund of joy,
The woods at heart are glad."

In doubling the characters of Hermione and Perdita, Miss Anderson took a bold and original course, and this proceeding has been entirely justified by the result. One of the attributes of genius is the faculty of seeing opportunity, and "A Winter's Tale" contains the only opportunity of this kind that occurs in all the works of Shakespeare. The dramatic environment, the dramatic necessities, of Hermione and Perdita are vastly unlike, for example, those of Lady Macbeth—one of the hardest of all parts to play well, because exhibited intermittently, at long intervals, yet steadily constrained by the necessity of cumulative excitement. The representative of Lady Macbeth must be identified with that character, whether on the stage or off, from the beginning of it to the end. Hermione, on the contrary, is at rest, from the moment when she faints upon receiving information of the death of her son. A lapse of sixteen years is assumed, and then, standing forth as a statue, she personifies majestic virtue and victorious fortitude. When she descends from the pedestal she silently embraces Leontes, speaks a few pious, maternal and tranquil lines (there are precisely seven of them in the original, but Miss Anderson has added two, from "All's Well"), and embraces Perdita, whom she has not seen since the girl's earliest infancy. This is their only meeting, and little is sacrificed by the use of a substitute for the daughter in this scene. Perdita's brief apostrophe to the statue has to be cut, but it is not missed in the representation. The dramatic opportunity, however, is not one that could readily be utilized. No other actress of our time is endowed, equally with Miss Anderson, with that exceptional diversity of temperament and those peculiar splendors of physique which are essential for embodying both these characters, each so lovely in a different way and each so distinctly unlike the other. Miss Anderson could not only see the opportunity but could improve it; so that even those censors who deny to her the faculty of impersonation (notwithstanding that she has played Juliet, Galatea, and Meg Merrilies and played them all well) are compelled to concede that she sets Hermione and Perdita in perfect contrast.

To say of Miss Anderson as Hermione that she embodies the literal ideal of Shakespeare is to make a statement that carries with it the necessity of defining that ideal. One of the most reverent and most acute commentators upon Shakespeare, Mrs. Jameson, justly describes the character of Hermione as exhibiting "dignity without pride, love without passion, and tenderness without weakness." This is exactly true. Hermione was not easily won, and the best thing known about Leontes is that at last she came to love him and that her love for him survived his cruel and wicked ill treatment, chastened him, reinstated him, and ultimately blessed him. Hermione suffers the utmost affliction that a good woman can suffer. Her little son dies, heart-broken, upon the news of his mother's alleged disgrace. Her infant daughter is torn from her breast and cast forth to perish. Her husband becomes her enemy and persecutor. Her honor as a woman is grossly assailed and villified. She is subjected to the bitter indignity of a public trial. It is no wonder that at last her brain reels and she falls as if stricken dead. The apparent anomaly is her survival for sixteen years, in lonely seclusion, and her emergence, after that, as anything but a forlorn shadow of her former self. The poet Shelley has somewhere recorded the truth that all great emotions either kill themselves or kill those who feel them. It is just here, however, that the exceptional temperament of Hermione supplies an explanatory and much-needed qualification. Her emotions are never of a passionate kind. Her mind predominates. Her life is in the affections and therefore it is one of thought. She sees very clearly all the facts of her experience and condition, and she knows exactly how those facts look in the eyes of others. She is one of those persons who possess a keen and just prescience of events, who can look far into the future and discern those resultant consequences of the present, which, under the operation of inexorable moral law, must inevitably ensue. She is incarnate nobility, and out of that interior sphere of greatness flows her superbly royal demeanor. This is the ideal that Miss Anderson has made a living thing.

In Hermione the actress must not only liberate her moral and spiritual nature into a character analogous to her own and with which she is deeply sympathetic, but she must largely exert her imagination. In Perdita she need not, as it happens, make any effort at all. There is an instantaneous and complete correspondence between the part and the player. The embodiment is as natural as a sunbeam. Shakespeare has left no doubt about his meaning in Perdita. The speeches of all around her continually depict her fresh and piquant loveliness, her innate superiority, her superlative charm; while her own behavior and language as constantly show forth her nobility of soul. One of the subtlest side lights thrown upon this character is in the description of the manner in which Perdita heard the story of her mother's death—when "attentiveness wounded" her "till, from one sign of dolor to another, she did bleed tears." And of the fibre of her own mind there is perhaps no finer indication than may be felt in her comment on old Camillo's worldly view of prosperity as a vital essential to the permanence of love:

"I think affliction may subdue the cheek,
But not take in the mind."

The actress shows that she understands this character in every fibre of its being and in the finest shade of its meaning, and she embodies it with all the affluent vitality of her splendid health and her buoyant temperament—presenting a creature who is radiant with goodness and happiness, most exquisite in natural refinement, piquant with archness, soft and innocent and tender in confiding artlessness, and, while gleeful and triumphant in her beautiful youth, yet gently touched with an intuitive pitying sense of the thorny and sad aspects of this troubled world. The giving of the flowers completely bewitches her audience, and the startled yet proud endurance of the King's anger is in an equal degree captivating and touching. It indeed "makes old hearts fresh" to see such a spectacle of grace and joy as she presents in the rustic dance, and the best comment that can be made upon it is the absolutely appropriate aspiration of Florizel—

"When you dance I wish you
A wave o' the sea, that you might ever do
Nothing but that."

"She dances featly," says the grave King Polixenes. "So she does anything," cries the proud and fond and delighted Shepherd:—and that is the conviction as to the acting of Miss Mary Anderson—more strongly than ever impressed on thoughtful judgment—which remains from the prospect of these impersonations. Their value as embodied interpretations of poetry is great, but they possess a greater value and a higher significance as denotements of the guiding light, the cheering strength and the elevating loveliness of a thoroughly noble human soul. They embody the conceptions of a poet, but at the same time they illumine an actual incarnation of the divine spirit, such as always must excel the beings of literary art. They are like windows to a sacred temple, and through them you look into a place where thoughts are gliding angels, and feelings are the faces of seraphs, and sounds are the music of the harps of heaven. W. W.

TASKER H. MARVIN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Tasker H. Marvin took place at Christ Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Bancroft, rector of the church, conducted the services and the church was filled with the friends and relatives of Mr. Marvin. Delegations were present from the New-York Stock Exchange, the Mercantile Library, the Young Men's Christian Association, Packer Institute and the Polytechnic Institute. The funeral music was sung by a quartet choir.

Among those present were E. C. Denny, J. C. White, jr., the Rev. Dr. Hyde, Alexander Orr, A. A. Low, James A. Peet, John D. Howard, George Church, James R. Taylor, General Horatio C. King, Edward T. Bartlett and M. Mitchie. The burial was in Greenwood.

THE VIRGINIA STATE EXPOSITION.

RICHMOND CROWDED WITH STRANGERS—A SHAM BATTLE—JEFFERSON DAVIS'S LETTER.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 17.—Richmond is crowded with strangers. It seems that everybody has come to visit the Virginia Exposition and everything has been done by the managers to make the exposition worth visiting. The greatest difficulty is to find a place to sleep. Every hotel is not only crowded, but cots are put up in the reading-rooms, in the corridors and in the parlors, to accommodate guests; even private houses are thrown open to accommodate strangers. If the food holds out, everybody who comes will be taken care of. The exposition is a big collection of the products of the soil and of manufactures, including cereals, fruits, wines and brandies and tobacco, and agricultural implements, machinery, furniture and jewelry. But the principal features are a huge exhibit of minerals from along the Richmond and Danville Railroad, Pain's firework representation of "The Last Days of Pompeii," a part of General Washington's furniture from the Mt. Vernon mansion, the stuffed hide of the horse which "Stonewall" Jackson rode when he was killed, and relics from the battlefields of Chickahominy, Fair Oaks and Seven Pines.

One of the most novel schemes of advertising, which may be profitably suggested to the exhibitors at the American Institute Fair, is that of the largest tobacco manufacturers and packers, whose corps of eight negro workers—one woman and seven men—comprise a chorus of strong voices, full of melody and sweetness. They entertain crowds of visitors every hour in the day and evening, at the same time giving an exhibition of the preparation of tobacco for chowers and smokers. Their rendering of "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" and "Grandfather's Clock," with variations from the original, is delightful and reminds the spectators of the Hampton Jubilee singers.

Wednesday was Masonic Day, when was laid the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple, to take the place of the hall built in 1785, the oldest edifice in the United States erected for Masonic purposes. The city was full of uniformed and ununiformed Knights Templar from all over the State, and when they learned of others being present from other States, there was an unmistakable fraternal greeting given. The new temple is to be at Broad and Adams sts. After an imposing parade of the Masonic brethren through the principal avenues, the ceremonies of the laying of the corner-stone were begun by Grand Master Drinkard. He was followed by the orator of the day, Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

The most unique feature of the week was the sham battle—a representation on Thursday of the first of the seven days' fight around Richmond. It took place within easy view of the grand stand, the field encircled by the race-track having been thickly planted with pine trees. Amout 1,000 soldiers in uniform, artillery, cavalry and infantry, from various parts of the State, were divided into two forces called the Offensives and the Defensives, it having been decided to drop the proposition to designate them as Federals and Confederates. The Defensives took up position in the pines at the right of the grand stand and established a picket-line, with a platoon of infantry as a skirmish-line in ambush. A scouting party from the offensives moved up the race-track in the direction of the pickets, and upon discovery the latter retired for reinforcements. The Offensives again advanced, to meet with a volley of musketry from the Defensive infantry and pickets, and were driven back within their own picket-lines. The artillery of both sides then opened fire, the skirmishers advancing toward each other at the same time. The Offensives were forced to retreat the second time, but upon getting reinforcements, moved upon the Defensives and forced them back. The artillery then opened a general fire, and the Offensive cavalry made a gallant charge and flanked the Defensives' retreating forces. The battle waged hotly for a half an hour, when the Defensives raised the white flag and laid down their arms and the firing ceased. The Defensives were marched off the field by their captors, in front of the grand stand, amid great cheering. It was an excellent representation of a battle.

The fair will continue until November 24. An effort was made to have Jefferson Davis present yesterday, but he declined the invitation for the following reason: "Though well enough when at rest to permit the hope that I may see my friends of Virginia at some future time, I am now painfully conscious that I could not perform the journey without serious, if not fatal, consequences." "The State," an evening paper, must have been enjoying a Rip Van Winkle sleep. It introduces this letter of a so-called President with the head-line, "President Jefferson Davis." Then it adds: "The following letter was received this morning by Mr. Ashton Starke from President Jefferson Davis."

CAUSE OF THE DURHAM CRASH.

DUE DIRECTLY TO MOB VIOLENCE AT THE ELECTIONS—NORTHERN CAPITAL WAS WITHHELD.

Washington, Nov. 17 (Special).—The failure of the Durham Bank and of Blackwell, the great tobacco manufacturer, of Durham, N. C., has thrown many of the business men of that town and the surrounding region into bankruptcy and seriously crippled many more. Another sad feature of the disaster is the throwing out of employment of many working people at the opening of winter. It seems that the crash was directly traceable to the outbreak of mob violence on the day after the election, one result of which was the unlawful expulsion from Durham of Mr. Jordan and his family because he was an active Republican and had the temerity to be a candidate for a local office. To The Tribune's correspondent a prominent North Carolina man said to-day:

"Blackwell, the great tobacco man, has been the financial backbone of Durham, and the business prosperity of the town depended very largely on his prosperity and success. Some time ago he and the men directly associated with him became somewhat embarrassed pecuniarily, and an effort was made to obtain a loan from Northern capitalists to tide over the difficulty. It was successful. The sum of $30,000 was obtained as a call loan and an additional sum of $35,000 was to be furnished as soon as needed. This was all that the Durham men required to keep them on their feet. When the news of the political outbreak reached the Northern creditors they were alarmed, for capital is always and proverbially timid, and they not only refused to supply the promised $35,000 but demanded the immediate repayment of the $30,000 already advanced. That caused the crash. The Northern creditors may have been too easily alarmed, but after all it was natural for them not to desire to risk investments in a community where property appeared to be insecure and life itself in danger on account of political opinions. I am sorry, but I fear that the political disturbance at Durham will do much material harm to the State and hinder its business prosperity."

None of the apologists for the outrage upon Jordan and his innocent and defenceless family has deigned to explain why, if he was an incendiary, or incited others to become incendiaries, he was not arrested and prosecuted in the courts. It is a notorious fact that the entire judiciary of North Carolina, from local magistrates up to the highest tribunal, is in Democratic hands, and there is no reason whatever to believe, especially in view of Jordan's summary deportation, that a Durham jury would err on the side of leniency, if called upon to render a verdict in a cause in which a Northern man and a Republican should be brought to answer for a crime committed against the person or property of a Democrat and inspired by political malice.

TO CHANGE THE ALLEGHANY RIVER.

Pittsburg, Nov. 17 (Special).—John McLaren, Pittsburg lawyer, has suggested a novel scheme to the authorities of Pittsburg and Alleghany City. He wants to turn the Alleghany River from its proper channel. The river separates the two cities. Mr. McLaren's plan is to have the Alleghany leave its proper course at Sharpsburg, north of Alleghany City, wend its way through the valleys back of Alleghany, and join the Ohio River at Jack's Run. Geologists are credited with saying that this was the original course of the river. The change would make a tract of land about a mile wide and seven miles long, through which the streets of Pittsburg and Alleghany could be made to connect. Twenty years ago a civil engineer suggested this idea, and made plans for carrying it out, with the proviso that he was to receive a portion of the new-made land.

"MUCH CRY, LITTLE WOOL."

There was published yesterday a sensational story connecting the woman who killed herself at the Compton House, in this city, on the night of October 4 with a famous tragedy in France. Without other reason, apparently, than that the woman at the Compton House had worn a ring with the initials "A. C. B." on the inside. It was alleged that she was the sister of Almont Calvet-Barreme, the Prefect of the Department of Eure, France, who was mysteriously murdered in a railway carriage on the way from Paris to Evreux on January 13, 1886. Police officials laughed at the story yesterday, and with reason, as there is no ground for such a romance even if the body of the woman who committed suicide had remained unidentified.

It has been known since November 7 that the woman was Mrs. Catherine Barry, of No. 293 Greene-ave., Brooklyn. Her brother, John Doyle, of No. 125 Park-ave., Brooklyn, had recognized her photograph and the ring which she had worn. His testimony at the Coroner's office on November 7 left no doubt as to her identity. Mrs. Barry had been estranged from her husband and that fact explained her suicide.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS' CASES DISMISSED.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE BELONGED TO THEM—MOST OF THEM WERE REPUBLICANS.

The indictments against the forty-two students of the Union Theological Seminary who were accused of fraudulent registration were filed yesterday, with dismissals which had been granted by Judge Cowing, on the recommendation of District-Attorney Fellows. The students were indicted by the October Grand Jury, but they were never called on to plead in court. They were sent for by Assistant District-Attorney Goff, who talked for some time with the students and their lawyer. The students went away, it was said, with the determination of voting in spite of threats of prosecuton, and some of them were not deterred from voting. A few days after the election, District-Attorney Fellows made this indorsement on one of the indictments: "I recommend the dismissal of this indictment. The defendant, who is a student of the Union Theological Seminary, undoubtedly registered under an honest belief that he was entitled to claim his residence from this seminary. There was no disposition to violate the law, and efforts to vote were abandoned as soon as the legal provisions were brought to the notice of these students, except in cases where they had decided to make a residence here for the future."

Thos who registered were almost all included among those who expect to remain in this city. They do not as a rule vote the Democratic ticket, and though attempts have been made at times to intimidate them and prevent them from voting, the students who have the right to vote have usually asserted that right fearlessly. No information as to the disposition made of the students' cases, and to the quck dismissal of the cases after the election, could be obtained at the District-Attorney's office.

GENERAL ALGER IN GOOD SPIRITS.

RETICENT ON THE SUBJECT OF HIS CHANCES FOR A CABINET POSITION.

General Russell A. Alger, accompanied by Chairman George H. Hopkins, of the Michigan Republican State Committee, and Colonel J. Sumner Rogers, superintendent of the Michigan Military Academy, remained here yesterday on their way from Boston to Philadelphia. They were among the guests at the Home Market Club dinner in Boston on Friday night, and also participated in the Republican jubilee at Philadelphia last evening. The General was in capital spirits. He met a remark about the use of his name in connection with a Cabinet position by saying with a laugh: "Yes, I've heard that my name has been suggested for such a place, but if there is an American citizen in good health and strength who has not had an honorable mention in this matter, I'd like to know it." That was as far as he would go on the subject. The Republican plurality in Michigan, he thought, would go up to 22,000. "We gained three Congressmen, you know," he added, "and when we remember that ours was one of the States the Democrats were sure to carry by their campaign of intellect, this is not a bad showing. The people were educated, but their education took a different line than our opponents expected. It all goes to show that the American people were satisfied with the prosperity they have enjoyed under the protection policy, and are not at all anxious to experiment with free trade. I believe our people are in power to stay. The country is safe in Republican hands. The people think so, and the people rule."

The General and his friends will probably return from Philadelphia to-day.

PLEDGES FROM CANDIDATES.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE LOOKING OUT FOR THE RISING GENERATION.

The Committee on Legislative Action of the United States Evangelical Alliance, in order to ascertain the opinions of possible holders of legislative and executive positions in the State of New-York on the maintenance of religious freedom as guaranteed by the Constitution; on the right of the infant wards of the State to an American education; on the exclusion from the public schools of sectarian teaching, and upon the inviolability of the school-fund addressed these questions to State candidates, about October 20:

Are you in favor of maintaining the public schools for elementary instruction under the sovereign authority of the State, to prepare children for the intelligent exercise of their constitutional rights and the fit performance of their duties as citizens?

Do you recognize on the part of all children in the State who may be temporarily wards of the State, and subject to its control as waifs, idle, homeless, truant, juvenile delinquents, or otherwise, an unimpaired right to the religious freedom guaranteed by the Constitution, and the advantages of an elementary American education such as is given in our public schools?

Are you in favor of limiting the religious and moral instruction to be given in our public schools and reformatories to Christian ethics as recognized by American law, and of vigorously excluding all sectarian or denominational rites, doctrines and dogmas?

Are you in favor of maintaining the integrity of the Common School Fund as declared by Section 1, Article IX. of the Constitution?

In a circular the Committee said:

The profound importance of the questions involved in this struggle, the great and universal interest which they have, not alone for native-born Americans, but for all who come to us from abroad to cherish American ideas and to sustain in good faith American institutions, has been recognized by the Democratic and the Republican parties in the clearly defined pledges embodied in their National and State platforms. The gigantic extent of our recent immigration, and the lower stratum of society which it more and more represents, threatening to overpower by force of numbers the American element, as in the city of New-York, where eighty per cent of the population are of foreign birth or foreign parentage, have aroused to the emergency our ablest citizens, and among the most earnest in the warnings of danger are our scholars and thinkers from foreign lands.

Many affirmative replies were received; none negative. Among those who answered the questions were Fremont Cole, John McKinley, of Albany; P. Cosgrove, of Jamestown; George N. Copeland, Cortland County; T. J. Treadway, Ticonderoga; Ernest H. Crosby, N. W. Gallinger, Onondaga County; W. H. Kimball, Canton, St. Lawrence County; J. F. Sheldon, Honeoye Falls, Monroe County; Frederick S. Gibbs, Dr. J. J. Craven, Suffolk County; Cornelius V. Allger, Kingston, Ulster County.

THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY GETS ONE OFFICE.

The Aldermen, acting as County Canvassers, yesterday signed the official record of the canvass. The Committee on Corrected Returns reported regarding the discrepancy in the Twentieth Election District of the VIth Assembly District that the preponderance of testimony was on the side of William Clancy, County Democrat, he having received the larger vote, and that the returns filed in the County Clerk's office and with the Police Board, and the poll clerks' tally sheets showed that Clancy was elected Alderman by a plurality of 48 votes. It was rumored yesterday that McGinnis, the Tammany candidate, would apply for a mandamus to transfer the question from the Board of Canvassers to the courts. The official count will be declared on Tuesday.

GENERAL HUSTED SURE HE'LL GET THERE.

General Husted was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a few minutes yesterday. He was immediately surrounded by a group of friends, and asked about his prospects of being elected Speaker of the Assembly. "Now look here," said he, "I have not talked about this fight and I don't intend to if I can help it, but if you ask me whether I think I'm going to be successful or not, I say in perfect sincerity that I have no more doubt that I will be Speaker this winter than I have of my own existence. I'm not giving you figures or statistics; I simply say I'm going to get there sure as I live and move and have my being," and saying this he hurried away to catch a train for Peekskill.

GATHERING IN THE SPOILS OF VICTORY.

William E. McDonald, Tammany Democrat, will be appointed to-morrow to succeed Edward Byrne, County Democrat, and a co-laborer with Colonel Michael C. Murphy, as deputy clerk of the City Court. This sort of procedure will be often repeated in the near future, and County Democrats will give place to Tammany men on every side.

GEN. NEWTON MAY NOT REMAIN UNTIL MAY 1.

Mayor Hewitt said yesterday that he had been misquoted in the interview published which represented him as saying that General Newton would remain in the office of Commissioner of Public Works until May 1, 1889. "What I did say," Mr. Hewitt added, "was that General Newton had at my request agreed to withhold his resignation until after the election. There was no understanding that he should continue in office until May 1."

Mayor Hewitt was asked yesterday what he thought of the project to supply lower New-York with water conveyed by means of pipe-lines and tunnels from the Passaic water-shed, as proposed by John R. Bartlett, a reference to which was made in The Tribune yesterday. Mr. Hewitt said that if the proposition was made during his term of office it should be carefully considered, but he had not been able as yet to look into it. An expression of opinion regarding the scheme as a member of the Sinking Fund Commission would in any case be manifestly improper. "But I can say one thing about it," Mr. Hewitt remarked. "The water to be obtained from the Passaic water-shed is good. It runs past my door in Ringwood and I have been drinking it for thirty-five years. It hasn't killed me yet and I don't believe it will prove injurious to New-Yorkers."

FOLLOWING THE DRUM.

SOLDIERS MARCHING IN ARMORIES.

A MILITARY RECORD THAT CAN HARDLY BE BEATEN—RESIGNATIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

The 7th Regiment, in fatigue dress and heavy marching order, last Thursday night looked much like the gallant command which marched down Broadway in 1861 in precisely the same kind of uniform, under the command of Colonel Marshall Lefferts, on its way to protect the National Capital. There were about as many men in the ranks as on that memorable occasion. The command was assembled at the armory for its annual inspection and muster. It was the last inspection at which Colonel Emmons Clark will command the regiment, as he proposes to retire next spring from the service, after having commanded the regiment for a quarter of a century. The review by Inspector-General Emil Schaefer, of the Governor's staff, who was formerly a member of the regiment, was an imposing affair, and the admirable marching, the exact preservation of distances, the alignments and wheelings, and the manner in which the men carried their pieces and bore themselves, showed that the command was fully worthy of and determined to sustain its high reputation.

The inspection was conducted by Colonel Thomas H. McGrath, Assistant Inspector-General, assisted by Major Auguste P. Montant, Inspector of the 1st Brigade, who found the condition of arms, accoutrements and uniforms almost perfect. There were 1,030 officers and men present out of a total of 1,051—a showing which is about equal to that of last year, when out of a total of 1,036, all were present but eighteen. The galleries and the side seats on the main floor of the large drill-room were filled with delighted spectators. Among the military men present were Adjutant-General Josiah Porter, Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald, commanding the 1st Brigade, and members of his staff; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Rand, of the 9th Regiment; Colonel Watson, of the 4th Connecticut Regiment; Major Edward Duffy, of the 69th Regiment; Captain Wright D. Goss, of the 71st Regiment, and many other field, staff and line officers of the First and Second Brigades.

The 7th Regiment has again beaten its own record at Creedmoor. There are now 919 marksmen in the command, which is a larger number than qualified in any preceding year. Of these thirty-one qualified on election day.

One of the interesting features of the parade in Washington, on the occasion of the inauguration of President Harrison will be the appearance in the procession of the famous 7th Regiment of the New-York National Guard. All the men are anxious to go, and there is no doubt that the regiment will have full ranks on this occasion, and will do credit to the State.

Company D, 69th Regiment, Captain Maurice D. Cox, will probably go to Washington to attend the inauguration of President Harrison. Possibly the entire regiment will go.

The resignations of the following officers of the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief: Captain George F. Potter, 22d Regiment; Second Lieutenant William B. Bradley, 7th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General Frederick C. McLewee; Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Quinlivan, 65th Regiment; First Lieutenant James L. Thompson, 6th Separate Company; Captain Charles A. Denike, 47th Regiment, and First Lieutenant and Assistant-Surgeon George F. Whitney, 4th Separate Company.

Company B, 71st Regiment, known as the Harlem company, will give a reception at West End Hall, No. 228 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., next Thursday evening. The affair is in the hands of a capable committee, and will doubtless be as brilliant as the previous receptions of the company.

New officers have been commissioned in the National Guard of the State of New-York as follows:

7th Regiment—Addison McDougall, second lieutenant, with rank from September 19, 1888, vice Young, deceased. 8th Regiment—George L. Wentworth, adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant, with rank from September 29, 1888, vice Johnston, rendered supernumerary. 9th Regiment—Frank A. Gale, captain, with rank from September 14, 1888, vice Clough, resigned; Henry Cleveland, first lieutenant, with rank from July 23, 1888, vice Colt, resigned. 14th Regiment—Patrick F. McLaughlin, second lieutenant, with rank from July 16, 1888, vice Lloyd, transferred to Company C. 23d Regiment—Eliphalet Hendrickson, first lieutenant, with rank from September 11, 1888, vice Underhill, resigned; Edward J. Kraft, first lieutenant, with rank from October 1, 1888, vice Shepard, promoted; William T. Colver, second lieutenant, with rank from September 11, 1888, vice Dunderdale, resigned. Frederick A. Croker, second lieutenant, with rank from October 18, 1888, vice Case, promoted. 32d Regiment—George D. Russell, captain, with rank from October 12, 1888, vice Broggelworth, resigned. Emil Magnus, jr., second lieutenant, with rank from September 21, 1888, vice Derlich, resigned. 71st Regiment—Peter H. Halley, first lieutenant, with rank from July 5, 1888, vice Teets, resigned. 74th Regiment—Robert M. Harding, captain, with rank from September 3, 1888, vice Dent, resigned. 46th Separate Company—Samuel Wasserman, second lieutenant, with rank from September 3, 1888, original.

The reunion of the veterans of the 22d Regiment, Colonel S. Ellis Briggs, at their headquarters, No. 4 Union Square, last Tuesday evening, was a delightful affair. Addresses were made by Majors Andrew Ritchie and James G. McMurray, Captain Marion Pearsall and others. It was decided to have regular drills of the uniformed battalion, and a committee consisting of Captain J. P. Markham, Major McMurray, and First-Lieutenant W. M. Dunning was appointed to secure a suitable hall to drill in. The drill rooms of the Old Guard and of the 2d Battery have been placed at the disposal of the command, and one of these will probably be selected.

The following names have been dropped from the roll of Company H, 71st Regiment, for various causes: Louis Galriel, Mederick C. Smith, John F. Neidfelt, John C. Eckerson, James H Collins, Arthur Callahan, John J. Donohue, Michael Edelsheim and Joseph H. Meyer.

Preparations on a grand scale are in progress for the handicap games of the 12th Regiment Athletic Association. They are open to all amateurs under the rules of the American Athletic Union. They will take place at the armory on the evening of December 17. The armory is crowded nightly after drill with practising athletes. The entries will close on December 8, with C. J. Leach, secretary of the association.

Privates J. C. Byrne, B. Dougherty, Robert Anderson, R. M. F. Buga, H. Crampton, J. McNeill, F. Merchant, jr., W. Minshall, Z. Morris, E. W. Rowland, J. G. Senia, F. F. J. Smith and A. W. Schlagg, of Company I, 71st Regiment, having left New-York, their names have been dropped from the company roll.

Company C, 69th Regiment, Captain Dennis C. McCarthy, will give a ball in January at Turn Hall, in Fourth-st. The company is in excellent condition and is gaining many recruits.

On account of continued absence from drills the names of the following members of Company I, 71st Regiment, have been dropped from the rolls: P. E. Smith, W. C. Osborn, L. Lender, M. M. Madden and P. McDowell.

At the monthly meeting of the Veteran Corps of the 69th Regiment, which was postponed from election night to last Tuesday, Colonel John Pigott presided and conducted the installation of Dr. John Dwyer as surgeon, Captain Thomas Norris as recording secretary and Major Edward Duffy as treasurer. The veteran corps will parade on Thanksgiving Day and will attend mass at the Chapel of the Immaculate Virgin, at Lafayette place and Great Jones-st. They will march from the armory proceeded by their fife and drum corps at 9 a. m.

KEELY COMMITTED FOR CONTEMPT.

THE MOTOR'S INVENTOR TO STAY IN JAIL UNTIL HE OBEYS THE COURT'S ORDER.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17 (Special).—Judge Finletter issued an attachment this afternoon for the arrest of John W. Keely, of Keely motor fame, for contempt of court, in failing to produce the plans, specifications and general working model of his motor, as ordered by the court on September 1. Mr. Keely's defence all through the case was conducted by ex-United States Attorney-General MacVeagh and Messrs. J. J. Murphy and Charles Collier. The interests of Bennett C. Wilson, the plaintiff, were looked after by Rufus E. Shapley, S. L. Shields and Strawbridge & Taylor. The defence, however, put in no answer to the application for Mr. Keely's arrest.

At half past 2 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Keely came voluntarily into court, accompanied by his counsel, Joseph D. Murphy. Mr. Keely read a long statement, setting forth his relations with the Wilson people and his connection with the experts, and added that most of the latter were unfavorable to his machine. He denied any idea or intention of violating the rules of the court. Judge Finletter then read his decision, committing Keely to be confined in the county jail until such time as the court discharged him, or until he purges himself of his contempt.

Mr. Keely seemed to be greatly surprised and stunned by the disposition the court had made of the case. He whispered a few words to his counsel, and then quietly submitted himself to the custody of Deputy Sheriff Pattison, with whom he left the court-room, followed by his counsel, Mr. Murphy, and was driven to Moyamensing Prison and locked up

CHARGED WITH FORGING CHECKS.

A PROHIBITION ELECTOR AND CAMPAIGN SPEAKER ARRESTED—SIGNING THE NAME OF A MINISTER.

Frank C. Smith was arraigned before Justice Massey, of Brooklyn, yesterday on the complaint of Howard M. Smith, vice-president of the Bedford National Bank. Smith was charged with presenting a forged check for $60 drawn on that bank and signed by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Pratt.

The defendant was a candidate on the Prohibition National ticket for elector in New-York. He moved to New-York last month and was supposed to be practising law here. During the campaign he spoke for the Prohibitionists in different parts of the State, and at Lake George, in September, he took part in a public debate with District-Attorney Ridgway, of Brooklyn. At the time both were stopping at the Sagamore Hotel. Smith's relatives are prominent and wealthy residents of Boston, and he was graduated from Yale College. He is also charged with presenting a forged check on the Garfield National Bank, of this city, signed by a prominent Connecticut Prohibitionist. He was held by the Court to await the action of the Grand Jury, but it was said yesterday that an effort would be made to settle the case.

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE SALES.

The real estate market shows strong symptoms of coming activity during the next few weeks. No sooner was the election over than auctioneers advertised large lots of real estate for sale, and from the demand in the market it is expected that good prices will generally be realized. The largest sale now advertised is that of a part of the real estate of Joshua Jones, the millionaire, which will be sold by order of his executors. The portions of this estate which will be offered for sale by Adrian H. Muller & Son on November 22 comprise the handsome four-story brick house No. 246 Fifth-ave., with a stable in the rear. The lot is 100x100 feet, with a frontage on Fifth-ave. of 28.4 feet. The stable lot is 112.10 feet deep, with 25 feet frontage on West Twenty-eighth-st. Seventy-five vacant lots, 102 feet in depth, with frontages of 25 feet on West Seventy-fifth-st., between Eighth and Ninth aves., also fifteen four-story basement high-stoop brick houses, with stone trimmings, 20 by 60 feet, fronting on West Seventy-fourth-st., and numbered 111 to 139 inclusive. Sixty-four vacant lots, comprising the block bounded by Eighth and Ninth aves. and West Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth sts., eight fronting on Ninth-ave. and eight on Eighth-ave., facing Central Park, 100 feet deep and 25 feet 6 inches wide. Twenty-six fronting on West Seventy fourth-st., 102 feet 2 inches deep and 25 feet wide, with the same number of lots facing West Seventy-fifth-st. of like dimensions. Sixteen vacant lots, four fronting on Ninth-ave. at the corner of West Seventy-fifth-st, and twelve fronting on that street, all the latter having a depth of 102.2 feet by 25 feet wide, and the former 100 feet deep with 25.6 feet frontage.

Messrs. Bellamy & Winans have sold for the New-York Life Insurance Company No. 10 West Fifty-seventh-st., a four-story brownstone house, 22 feet by half the block, to Mrs. Freeman, for $65,000.

WORKINGMEN FAVOR BALLOT REFORM.

A reorganization of the Workingmen's Protective Association of the 1st Assembly District, will take place at No. 153 Hudson-st. on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a ballot reform association. The rooms at the above address are permanently engaged and will be open every evening to afford the members an opportunity to read the papers and instruct themselves generally. It is proposed to have two lectures in each month on political economic questions generally. Jeremiah Murphy, who made such a brave fight for Harrison, Morton and Protection, is engaged in this movement.

FOR SMUGGLING OPIUM FROM CANADA.

Quong Yuen, a Chinese laundryman of No. 305 West Twenty-fourth-st., was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Special Agent Whitehead, of the Treasury Department. Mr. Whitehead has been engaged in the investigation of the alleged frauds in the importation of opium from Canada through Buffalo and other ports. He and Special Agent Cummings traced forty packages of opium to this city, on which duties to the amount of $10 a pound were due. The packages were sent to the laundry kept by Yuen, and were seized by the special agents. Yuen was held for examination yesterday by Commissioner Shields in default of $2,000 bail. The Custom House officials say that the smuggling of opium is carried on extensively, and that a large portion of the drug smoked in this city has not paid duty.

THE COUNT GOES SCOT-FREE.

HIS FRIENDS PAY UP, AND HE STARTS FOR THE WEST.

Count William von der Golst, the ex-German officer who has been imprisoned in Ludlow Street Jail, was released yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. An agreement was signed late on Friday night by the plaintiffs and defendant, with their respective attorneys, in which the former consented to withdraw their charges upon condition that the Count would not sue them for "false imprisonment or malicious persecution or for any other cause or thing arising or growing out of defendant's arrest in this action." Alfred Jaretski, the nobleman's attorney, says that several offers were made him to release the prisoner, imposing conditions, however, which he would not accept. The final proposal being more in accordance with his wishes, was accepted, with the result given above. Mr. Jaretski was certain of proving the charges unfounded.

Dr. de Plasse and Mr. Francois Schmalz, the plaintiffs, were also seen by a Tribune reporter at the home of the former, No. 28 West Twenty-fourth-st. After expressing their indignation at some of the reports published and declaring them false, the gentlemen said: "We only consented to release Von der Golst upon the conditions named, and the promise and assurance that we both would be paid in full. We did not doubt our ability to prove the charges. On the contrary, we were induced to act as we did by the entreaties of friends of the Count, and pity for the old father. Among the former was Baron von Paleski, Broadway and Thirty-third-st., a friend of the General's, who wrote us saying that he would write the senior Count, and was certain that he would pay his son's bills if we would consent to his release."

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe yesterday on the Cunard steamer Aurania, were H. M. Ashley, Percy Anderson, Frederick W. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Benson, R. N. Cunningham, General and Mrs. Godfrey Clerk, the Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Caldwell, Thomas Duncan, Frederick Edey, E. Eckhard, Dr. J. G. English, Mark Firth, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. George H. Gough, J. Huxley, W. R. Percy, John C. Hodgson, J. E. Hargreaves, Herbert A. Kingsbury, F. I. Kane, L. R. Milliken, W. G. Morgan, J. W. Ords, the Rev. and Mrs. Dennis Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. James Otis, Ernest L. Oppenheim, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Plumb, J. W. Rodgers, John T. Rayner, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Spreat, Colonel Albert Shaw, Herbert W. Taylor, D. G. Tutt, R. Stuart Wortley, D. C. Wingate.

The French line steamship La Gascogne sailed for Havre, having on board S. Ahrendt, Alfred T. Baker, Harry R. Baltz, A. Brisse, Walter Cope, S. Crawford, Edward Earle, John C. Eckert, R. H. Fleming, Irving Grinnell, Robert E. Gilman, Dr. Hamel, L. Hausman, John Keegan, Professor Laflamme, D. E. Lynds, Sir David McPherson, Lady McPherson, W. A. Marston, G. P. Munroe, the Rev. Orban, J. E. Otis, F. D. Felton, S. F. Rothschild, B. F. Stratton, H. M. Sanders, William Henry Smith, J. J. Tarte, Lucien P. Vallois, Dr. M. L. Warren, F. H. Wright, Charles W. Wheeler.

The North German Lloyd's steamer Fulda sailed for Bremen with John Butler, jr., Fredrich Benner, Lord Bennet, S. H. Clergue, George Dupre, H. J. P. Good, S. D. Horton, H. Jaburg, Edward Lurie, J. H. Metcalf, Horton, H. Jaburg, Edward Lurie, J. H. Metcalf, W. Moncreiffe, M. Moncreiffe, Mme. Nordica, Alfred Rosenstein, M. T. Stevens, jr., James A. Silvey, H. B. Tompkins, D. von Glahn.

Among those who sailed on the Red Star steamer Belgenland were William E. Selleck, June M. Selleck, Dr. William G. Le Boutillier, Gerolt Gibson, F. W. Ruckstuhl, S. D. Rogers, Joseph Wolters.